

I, Francis J. Murray, Major, Royal Army Medical Corps of 95, Cliftonville Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland, aged 21 years and upwards make oath and say as follows:-

On 2nd December, 1939, I received my Commission in the R.A.M.C. and went into training at Crookham Camp, Aldershot, where I remained until 9th January, 1940, when I was drafted overseas to India. I served there from 30th January, 1940, until 5th April, 1941, when I was drafted to Malaya. I served with that Command until the fall of Singapore on 15th February, 1942, when I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese. I remained in Singapore P.O.W. Camp until 15th May, 1943, when I was sent to Japan.

I arrived at No. 1 Branch Camp, Hakodate, on 16th June, 1943, in company with about four hundred co-prisoners of whom thirty-five were American and the remainder British. Shortly after arrival we were interviewed by the Japanese Camp Commandant, one Lieutenant K. Hirate, accompanied by an interpreter.

There were about five hundred prisoners in the camp during the time I was there, though this number varied at times on account of drafts coming and going. The food at the camp was entirely inadequate, clothing was poor, medical supplies were practically nil and sanitation was bad. There was a camp hospital capable of accommodating thirty patients and I was placed in charge of same. At that time there was only a Dutch doctor named Lieutenant B. Lutter and myself doctors amongst the prisoners.

Amongst the British prisoners in the Camp I knew No. 1873307, Sapper Glover, E., Royal Engineers, Singapore Fortress, aged 37 years, who had also been taken prisoner at Singapore and whom I had treated for diarrhoea.

One evening on or about 30th December, 1943, he returned to the barrack-room from work and complained to me about a pain in his left knee. I examined the knee which was swollen and told him to go to bed. He did so.

There was Roll Call each night at 8 p.m. Sergt. Arake took the parade that night. A certain incident occurred in the barrack-room that night between Sergt. Arake and Sapper Glover which I did not witness but which was witnessed by Private V. P. Byrne, Manchester Regiment, and Sergt. Major Barlowe, Royal Corps of Signals.

I again examined Sapper Glover's knee the following day and diagnosed acute osteo-myelitis which required an immediate operation. I at once saw the Camp Commandant, Lieut. K. Hirate, and Sergt. Arake. I informed them of Sapper Glover's condition and explained that an immediate operation was necessary to save the man's life. I asked them to have Sapper Glover removed to a local factory hospital which was only about four hundred yards away from the camp and which had full operating facilities including a large theatre with surgical instruments and anaesthetics, but they refused to do so. I then asked for permission to have the necessary surgical instruments brought into the camp in order that I might perform the operation myself, but they also declined to agree to this.

Sapper Glover's condition deteriorated and he died on 3rd January, 1944.

I had been directed by the Camp Commandant to make a report in connection with the deaths of all prisoners in the camp embodying a history of the disease, course of illness, treatment,

and finally, the cause of death. I did so in this case and stated the cause of death as "acute osteomyelitis". I handed this report to the Camp Commandant and he made no alterations or comment in my presence.

There were no prisoners died in No. 1 Branch Camp, Hakodate, named Vandanian or Jelliencan during the time I was there and I did not know either of these two men.

At this time there were no medicines in the camp apart from those supplied by the Japanese Quartermaster Department. There was no resident Japanese doctor in the camp, but a Lt. Shiba, who was a qualified doctor, was appointed to act at all the P.O.W. Camps around Hakodate. He lived at the headquarter camp and periodically visited our camp about every three months.

The medicine was distributed as follows:- Every three days a Japanese medical Sergeant held a so-called sick parade. The sick of the camp were paraded one by one before him and if he considered it necessary he issued a chit for a very small quantity of medicine which was then issued from the Japanese Medical Store in the camp. The medicines were issued originally from the Medical Quartermaster Department to the Medical Store in camp. I was not issued personally with any medical supplied by the Japanese and did not receive any until the American Red Cross supplies arrived in November, 1944.

The Japanese medical Sergeant referred to, one Sergeant Arake, and a Private Terebayash, at the end of each month compelled several prisoners to sign hundreds of chits for medicines which had not been issued. I have seen these men take supplies of medicine out of the camp which, no doubt, they sold or gave to their friends and thus accounted for the deficiencies to their authorities.

Save where otherwise appears I make the foregoing of my own personal knowledge.

(sgd.) Francis J. Murray  
Deponent

Sworn at 71, Donegall Street, Belfast, in the County of the City of Belfast, this 23rd day of January, 1946, before me a Commissioner to administer Oaths for the Supreme Court of Judicature in Northern Ireland, in and for said County and I know the Deponent.

(sgd.) John J. Magee  
Commissioner of Oaths

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

E. Benton Capt. (sgd.)  
E. Benton  
Legal Staff,  
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

6561950

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私カモタ間收容所ニハ約五百名ノ俘虜ガモ  
ツトモ此ノ數ニハ選抜隊ガ出入リシタ爲ニ屢々増減  
ガアツタ。收容所ニ於ケル食糧ハ全般的ニ不充分デ  
衣料ハ乏シク治療品ハ事實上皆無、衛生施設ハ不良  
デアツタ。患者三十名ヲ收容出來ル收容所病院ガア  
ツテ私ハ同病院ヲ委嘱サレタ。其ノ當時俘虜ノ中ニ  
患者ハ「B・ルツター」中尉ト言フ名ノ和蘭人ノ醫  
者ト私トカモタダケデアツタ。

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收容所ニモタ英人俘虜ノ中デ私ハ「シンガポ  
ル」要塞王國工兵隊工兵、三十七オニナル一八七三  
三九七番一サツパー・グローヴアールヲ見識ツタ。

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彼ハ亦以前ニ「シンガポール」テ俘虜ニナリ、私ハ  
彼ニ下痢ノ治療ヲシテヤツタコトカアツタノデアアル。

一九四三年十二月三十日カソノ前後ノ或ル晩ニ、  
作業カラ廠舎ニ歸ソテ彼ハ私ニ左膝ノ痛ミヲ訴ヘタ。  
私ハソノ膝ヲ診察シ腫レテキタノテ彼ニ就寢スルヤ  
ウニ言ツタ。彼ハソウシタ。

毎夜午後八時ニ點呼カアツタ。「アラケ」軍曹ガ  
ソノ夜點呼ヲトツタ。ソノ夜廠舎テ「アラケ」軍曹  
ト「サツバー・グロークアール」ノ間ニ或ル事件カ起  
リ、ソレヲ私ハ目撃シナカツタカ。「マシチエスタ  
ール」聯隊ノ「W・P・バーン」兵卒ト王國通信隊  
ノ「ハーロウ」曹長カ目撃シタ。

私ハ翌日再ビ「サツバー・グロークアール」ノ膝ヲ  
診察シ、應急手術ヲ要スル急性骨炎ト診断シタ。私  
ハ直チニ收容所長K・平手ノ音諱ノ中尉ト「アラケ」  
軍曹ニ會ツタ。私ハ彼等ニ「サツバー・グロークア  
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要ナルコトラ説明シタ。私ハ「サツバー・グローク  
アール」ヲサル地方工場ノ病院ニ移スコトラ彼等ニ求  
メタ。其ノ病院ハ收容所カラ四百碼位シカ離レテ居  
ラズ、其處ニハ外科用具キ麻酔痛ヲ設ヘタ良イ手術  
室カアツテ充分ニ手術カ出來ルヤウニナツテキタノ

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Dec 8/1944

ラアル。シカシ彼等ハソレヲ拒絶シタ。私ハソコテ  
私自 身ヲ手術ガ出来ルヤウニ、必要ナ外科用具ヲ  
收容所ニ持ツテ来サセル許可ヲ求メタ。シカシ彼等  
ハ之ニモ同意シナカツタ。

「サツパー・グロイザー」ノ容態ハ悪化シ、彼  
ハ一九四四年一月三日ニ死亡シタ。

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此ノ時ニハ收容所ニハ日本軍經理部ニヨル支給品  
以外ニ付薬ハナカツタ。收容所ニハ住ミ込ミノ日本  
人醫者ハギナカツタガ斯波ノ音譯ノ中尉トカ言フ有  
資格ノ者カ西館局邊ノ各俘虜收容所ヲ診ルヤウ任  
命サレタ。彼ハ司令部ニ住ンデギテ定期的ニ私達ノ  
收容所ニ三月目毎位ニ來タノアル。

付薬ハ次ノ様ニシテ支給サレタ。即チ、三日毎ニ  
日本軍衛生軍曹カ所請患者點呼ラヤツタ。收容所ノ  
病人ハ一人ヅツ彼ノ前ニ立タサレ、彼ガ必要ナリト  
認メタ場合ニ彼ハ極ク少量ノ付薬ノ傳票ヲ發行シ、  
ソレニヨツテ收容所内ノ日本軍醫務室カラ付薬ガ支  
給サレタ。ソノ付薬ハ前以テ衛生資材補給部カラ收  
容所ノ醫務室ニ支給サレテギタノアル。私ハ直接

3.



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4.

ニハ衛生資材ハ日本人ニ何一ツ支給シテモラツタコ  
トカナク米國赤十字社ノ給與品ガ一九四四年十一月  
ニ到着スル迄ハ何一ツ手ニ入ラナカツタ。  
前ニ述べタル日本軍衛生軍曹「アラケ」軍曹トカ言  
フ男ト寺林ノ音譯ノトカ言フ兵隊ハ毎月月末ニハ支  
給モシナイ藥品ノ何百枚モノ傳票ニ數名ノ俘虜達ニ  
無理ニ署名サセタ。私ハ此ノ男達カ偽文給品ヲ收  
容所カラ外ニ持ち出シテギルノヲ見タコトカアルカ  
疑モナク彼等ハソレヲ賣却スルトカ自分達ノ友人達  
ニヤルトカシタノテアツテ上官ニ對シテハソシナ風  
ニシテ不足分ノ帳尻ヲ合ハシテ報告シテギタノデア  
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